

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 12, 1887.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKS, 65 Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER, 21 Merchants' Exchange.
G. H. KELLOGG, 230 Pine Street.

The Lusk Canning Company, at Oakland, has shut down for the season. Exclusive of pie fruit, eight pound and gallon packages, it put up 160,000 cases of 2 1/2 pound packages of table fruit. It employed 800 hands.

The Postoffice receipts for the year ending Oct. 31 were \$48,337,000, and the expenditures were \$52,391,677, leaving a deficit of \$3,554,677 against \$6,679,130 in 1885; and \$6,766,344 in 1884.

On the 3d inst. at Sheep Ranch, San Andreas county, George C. Cox shot to death his son-in-law, Henry Cox. Cox gave himself up, and he'd on a steel coat of mail.

O'Brien resisted the attempt to force him to put on the uniform of Pullman jail. The prison doctor then directed the Governor to resist on account of the unfavorable state of O'Brien's health.

Upon John L. Sullivan's arrival at Liverpool, he was met by a special tug and upon landing his friends attempted to harness the horses and draw the carriage.

Four tons of dynamite exploded at the works of the Springfield, Ill. Iron Works, on Saturday. It is reported that 20 men were killed.

The Baldwin Hotel, at San Francisco, has been leased for six years to H. S. Baldwin, of Springfield, Ohio. He will take charge of it Dec. 1.

The Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, have received the signed contract for the second steel cruiser for the Government.

A revised edition of Webster's Dictionary will appear during the early part of next year. There will be radical changes in the spelling of words.

Samuel Denard, the well known mill man was struck by a piece of machinery in the tin mill at Sisson's, and after lingering 17 hours died.

The corn crop along the Sacramento is very large this year. The stalks are from 10 to 15 feet high, with large well filled ears.

Dr. McGlynn says that the Pope should wear a frock coat and stovepipe hat. He says that when the Pope takes an airing he wears a hat 50 years behind the age.

Daniel Ross, a Pioneer, was accidentally killed on the 2d inst. at Bonaville, Mendocino county, by falling from the roof of a barn he was building.

The cells of the seven condemned anarchists were searched on Monday, and six loaded bombs were found in Lutz's cell.

After the 13th inst. a daily fast train will leave San Francisco for New York, making the time in five days.

Mrs. Edward Brantley, of Yuba, was thrown from a horse on Monday, and, probably, fatally injured.

William Jensen, who suicided in New York, a few days since, was one of the most noted grave robbers in the country.

The 100-mile bicycle race at Boston was won by S. P. H. Dingworth, of Indiana. Time, 8 hours, 45 minutes and 40 seconds.

Engineer John Bowtell was killed in a railroad wreck at Peach Springs, A. T., on Saturday last.

Francis McGuire was appointed Captain of the Yard at San Quentin State Prison, vice Anll resigned.

President Cleveland has given \$1,000 to the New York campaign fund, and Lemont \$300. Civil Service Reform.

Henry Hunkman, of Papeto, was accidentally and fatally shot by his brother, while hunting, on the 4th inst.

The only survivor of the wrecked steamer Vernon, on Lake Michigan, states that the captain was drunk, hence the wreck.

John Simch, of the French Restaurant, was fined \$300 for furnishing his guests with wine with their meals.

John Ryle, the founder of the silk culture at Patterson, N. J., and in England, where he was visiting, on Sunday.

While digging a well at the Insane Asylum, Salem, Or., at a depth of 50 feet boiling hot water was struck.

Aquid Dorsey, a veteran of the Mexican War, aged 62 years, dropped dead, on Monday, near Merced.

A beet-sugar refinery is to be built at Watsonville.

David Scott, of Vernon Brothers & Co., New York, has disappeared—\$70,000.

A German colony of 100 families has located at Burney Valley, Shasta county.

C. W. McPherson, a Pioneer, died at Santa Cruz on Sunday evening.

J. E. Woodward, aged 65 years, a Pioneer, died at Dutch Flat on Sunday.

THE ELECTIONS.

The State elections on Tuesday resulted as follows:
New York, Democratic by about 15,000 majority. Fred Grant, Republican, for Secretary of State, being defeated by that vote, the city giving a majority of 36,000 against him. The Legislature is Republican as follows: Senate, 19 Republicans and 13 Democrats. Assembly, 73 Republicans and 55 Democrats.

In Ohio Gov. Foraker is re-elected by from 20,000 to 22,000 plurality. The Republicans made great gains.

Pennsylvania gives the Republicans a majority of 20,000.

Iowa, Republican by about 7,000 majority.

Maryland, Democratic by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority. The Legislature is largely Democratic.

Mississippi, Democratic, Nebraska, Republican by over 20,000 majority.

Massachusetts, Republicans elect the Governor by a plurality of 17,611 against 9,473 last year.

New Jersey, the Legislature will stand: Senate, Republicans, 12; Democrats, 9. House, Republicans, 37; Democrats, 23.

Virginia went Democratic and gained a U. S. Senator in place of Mahone.

Oregon, the Prohibition amendment was defeated by 7,000 majority.

Elections also took place in Stockton, the Republicans electing their Mayor by 500 majority.

THE WATTS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The Sheriff of San Francisco conducts his County Jail boarding house on liberal principles—for his "boarders." Dr. Bowtell, the wife murderer, and undoubtedly the instigator of Bonny's murder, enjoys the Republican plan. His meals are taken to him by a woman who takes great interest in him, and the contents of her basket seem to be secreted so far as deputies are concerned—no questions asked, and no search ever made for contraband articles.

The Doc, as he is called, is allowed to correspond under assumed names, and this woman is his letter carrier. Bowers is allowed—or has been allowed, to prepare medicine, etc., for the prisoners. To make a show the Sheriff has suspended for "one week" his Chief Jailor for permitting such practices.

Why does he not discharge him and appoint a man who knows how murderers should be treated? How long will the people of the Bay City submit to this "loss rule" is a question daily asked.

The reason why the United States did not purchase St. Thomas is that when everything was arranged between Denmark and our Government, a tidal wave swept over the island. The United States had a ship-of-war carried over a mile into the interior. Seward then backed square down. It had not been for that wave the whole of the Danish West Indies would now belong to this Government.

After spending immense sums of money to equip the German army with rifles, the soldiers are to be furnished with new rifles at another immense cost. The fact is the rifles are behind the age. In the meantime the United States profit by the experience of other countries.

It is reported that Senator Stewart, of Nevada, will introduce a bill for the establishment of a National Normal School at Washington. The amount to be \$10,000,000.

The Superior Court, of Yolo county, has decided against hold over Supervisors Snider and Tott, who asked for increased salary under the County Government Act.

Emmanuel Hanson, a "commission merchant" of San Francisco, has filed his petition in insolvency. Liabilities \$58,123.72, and no assets whatever.

There is a boom at Colton, the Southern Pacific Company having bought over 2,000 lots. It is said this company intends to build extensive machine shops there.

In addition to the 3,500 miles of railroad track laid this year, additional 3,000 miles will be laid, making 12,000 for the year.

MOVING NOTICES.

WILKINSON'S CREEK HYDRAULIC MINING
We are moving
Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.
Location of works, Bodie, Mono county, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquents upon the following described stock, on account of assessments No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

NOVEMBER 12, 1887.

FUTURE OF THE WIRES.

Government Telegraphs as Seen by an English Official.

Advantages to the Public Which Would Result from the United States Government Monopolizing All the Lines.—England's Experience Useful to Us.—How to Do It.

In view of the agitation in the United States Congress of the subject of postal telegraphy, and the probability that action will be taken upon it at the approaching session, there can be nothing of greater interest to Americans just at this moment than the telegraph system of the British government, in connection with its mail service, inasmuch as the service to be given in the United States is to be patterned after that in England.

Among the officers of the general government with whom I have talked on this subject was Mr. J. C. Lambie, whose rank equals that of second assistant postmaster general in America. He said: "If the government of the United States undertakes to furnish a telegraph service—and I think it should—it ought to have the monopoly of it, and give the people the benefit of the monopoly; otherwise the rival companies will let the government do the work where it does not pay, without opposition, and by cutting rates in the densely populated sections secure all the patronage there, and therefore the cream of the service."

We have only one drawback with us, and that is our indebtedness; we owe for every dollar of the original plant. With no interest to pay the government of America should be able to furnish the people with a telegraph service at rates less than we do, and have a clear profit at the end of every fiscal year. I will tell you something about the rates of tariff charged for telegrams under our system, and you can compare them with the charges in your country, and see if we do not already undercharge our private companies a very great deal. The charge for the transmission of a telegram from any to any point in our United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, etc., is sixpence for the first 12 words, and a half-penny for each subsequent word. In your money it would be 12 cents for the first 12 words and a cent for each subsequent word. We charge for the address and signature to a telegram, and I believe that it is the only departure we have taken from your system in adopting the telegraph as a means of communication. Ordinary postage stamps are placed on the telegrams for payment of telegraph service, and they are cancelled at the postoffice where filed, the same as if they were mailed, at the rates I have named.

NEWSPAPER TARIFFS.

"The newspapers probably get as much benefit as any other class by the government telegraph system. The rates for newspapers—and I mean by newspapers all publications registered as newspapers at the postoffice and entitled to reduced postage—and also clubs, news associations, pay 1 shilling (25 cents) for each 100 words dispatched after 6 p. m., for the first address, and 2 pence (4 cents) for each 100 words to every additional address receiving the same report. For day messages the rate is the same, excepting that the basis is 75 words for 1 shilling. You see at this rate where a message is addressed to more than one newspaper the cost is but 4 cents for each 100 words or fraction thereof after the initial 100 is paid. The cheapest rate given in America is about 10 cents for 150 words, where the distance is short and the number of words sent is great. The average press rate in America, I believe, something like half a cent a word, or twice the amount we charge if the telegram is sent to one paper."

IN THIS COUNTRY.

"The immense advantage in postal telegraphy in America would be, I should think, to the people at places where there is no competition in telegraphy. When the government owns and controls the telegraph system a man living in a small place with only one telegraph line gets just as good a rate on his messages, as prompt service and as many accommodations as the one residing in a large city where there are ever so many rival telegraph lines. Then there is absolute security to those who send messages over government lines. The secrecy is perfect. No one was ever known to make public the contents of a message. All operators and clerks are sworn. It is a misdemeanor in all the United Kingdom except in Scotland, and is punished by fine or imprisonment, to open a telegram. The same relates to the mail matter in America. In Scotland it is made a crime to open a message whether it is done by an employee or other person, or to make the contents of a telegram known to a person not entitled to them. We have special delivery arrangements, and they act with great promptness."

ON RAILROADS.

"How do the railroads operate telegraph lines since the government prohibits the maintenance of individual wires?" I asked.

"The government," replied Mr. Lambie, "supplies all employees, even for private individuals, in the operation of telegraph lines. Except in special instances, the railroad companies do not own the lines they use. If a special wire is desired they make application for it to the government. If we find it is needed, and there is room for it, the railroad company puts up the wire and we pay for it. There is such a thing as a railroad company leasing a wire from the government, and it is known as a sub or additional railroad wire. We charge 2 1/2 miles a year for it and furnish an operator; but the government has exclusive rights for the construction and maintenance of all telegraph lines, even over private property."

FOR BROKERS.

"I presume your system would do away with our special wires for stock brokers?"

"An individual may control a line from one of his houses to another; a firm may have a line of its own, built and constructed at its own expense, from one of its houses to another; but one broker cannot have a line of his own to another broker unless he leases it from the government, and then it is under the government's control. The rate for leased lines is 27 (85) per annum. We provide these special wires wherever needed; and the figure includes instruments, clerks, operators, etc. The accounts for the telegraph

are kept in with those for postage, etc., and wherever practicable the postmaster is the telegraph operator. Of course in the larger places, where one or two clerks are required, the postmaster, the clerical force and the operator are distinctive officers of the office. The hours for the telegraph offices are the same as those of the post office. Where messages are sent after office hours, arrangements must be made with the postmaster. We do not have telegraph offices at all the post-offices.

"On March 31 of last year the number of post-offices in the United Kingdom was 16,907. Of these 4,740 were telegraph offices, and in addition there were 1,515 railway stations open for telegraph business. When the patrons of a post-office in a community believe they can support a telegraph office they formulate a petition and guarantee that the receipts from the telegraph shall be sufficient to liquidate the expenses. Then a telegraph office is opened. We pay our postmasters and operators, where they are the same, in the smaller places by a percentage of the income of the offices. The salaries are graded the same as those of the postmasters of the fourth class in America; in fact, our whole system of salaries is about the same as in America, except more liberal."

CHEAP MONEY.

Silver Certificates Printed on Worthless Paper.

Those who favor cheap money ought to find much satisfaction in handling the \$1 and \$2 silver certificates. They are the best illustration of cheap money that we can cite. The paper on which these certificates are printed may be useful for some purposes, but certainly not for the one to which it has been put.

Complaints are general all over the country relative to the disgraceful appearance of the silver certificates of the smaller denominations. They look worse than a poor counterfeit, and have been rejected time and time again as counterfeits. They remind us of the shoddy clothing furnished our army during the late unpleasantness. They look worn out before they are worn at all.

Some of the certificates first issued were turned out while they were good, and they are so disreputable as to be almost beyond redemption. But the entire issue is printed on paper so poor that a corner grocery would not use it to wrap cheese in. This is not a new thing to say about Uncle Sam's money, but the worst of it is, it is true. Every body who has handled the certificates will coincide with us in saying that every \$1 and \$2 silver certificate outstanding should be called in and new certificates printed on good paper issued in the stead. These certificates have been in circulation only a few months yet they present a worse appearance than the legal tender notes which have been in circulation for twenty years or more.

The policy of the Government with reference to the making of contracts for supplying paper for notes we think is very unwise. The system of making new contracts every year prevents and discourages the making of fine and durable paper for Government use. No man will risk the money necessary to perfect machinery and plant for making a class of paper to be used exclusively by the Government and not be assured that his contract will not expire almost as soon as he has his machinery in working order.

A simple business proposition is involved in this matter. The Government wants a first-class distinctive paper which nobody else shall be allowed to use for any purpose whatever. It wants a paper that cannot be counterfeited and that will be durable. Such a paper can be produced only after long and often expensive experiment. To produce it in quantities sufficient to meet the requirements of the Government an extensive and expensive plant is necessary. What does the Government offer as an inducement for such an outlay of labor and money? Simply a contract for one year.

If Congress will adopt a distinctive class of paper and permit a contract to be made covering a reasonable period, all difficulty in securing just what the government wants will be obviated. Then can the manufacturer be held strictly to his contract, and can the government on the part of the contractor will be insured by the very duration of his contract.

The Bank of England for over a century has obtained its supply of bank note paper from one family, and they owe it to the public that they have been successfully contented. Far better would it be for our Government to adopt some such plan as this than to have its notes printed on such paper as is now being circulated as money.

The Easter Island Images.

Lieut. Stone, who secured the prehistoric stone image from Easter Island for the Smithsonian Institution, has attached to the Mohean, stated to a reporter that the image, which is now on its way here, is about 8 feet high, 3 feet wide and 3 feet thick. It is roughly carved in hewed. A head of another image was also secured, and some of the officers obtained by purchase other curiosities, which could not be obtained elsewhere, which the Smithsonian will probably take off their hands. The images, he said, are scattered all over the island, although many of them have been thrown from their pedestals and broken. It was customary, for the natives to erect them over the cemeteries. They would bury their dead in earth with stone walls on three sides and with an inclined wall of earth in the rear. They would cover over the burial cells and form a top of flagstones to the platform on which would be placed from three to a dozen images of different sizes, the largest one being about 70 feet long, but this was never removed and lies in its bed in the side of the crater where the work was commenced. The statue secured by the Mohean was found about two miles from the shore. It took about eighty men two days to bring it down on rollers. Lieut. Stone said the present inhabitants know nothing about the images or the fresco decorations of the houses; but they intuitively bury their dead in close proximity to these statues.

The man who was to publish a newspaper to suit everybody fell out of Noah's ark and was drowned.

A bad habit to get into—a coat that is not paid for.

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Steamboats will sink or burn?
Railroad trains will be wrecked?
Boilers or lamps will explode?
Horses will take fright and run?
Bricks or timbers will fall?
Fire burn or lightning strike?
Machinery will crush or mangle?
Tools or glass will cut?
Splinters or nails will wound?
Slips and falls will happen?
Hammers and weights will bruise?
Ladders or staging will give way?
Animals will kick or bite?
Lungs will be sprained or broken?
Fatal or disabling injury by accident may be caused in any one of a thousand ways

Who knows, the only safe and sure way is to

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